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## Oilfield Glossary

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## clay

## 1. n. [Geology]

ID: 89

Fine-grained sediments less than 0.0039 mm in size.

See: [argillaceous](#), [colloid](#), [deflocculant](#), [dirty](#), [eolian](#), [hectorite](#), [matrix](#), [polar compound](#), [quebracho](#), [SAPP](#), [sediment](#), [shale](#), [silicate anion](#), [Udden-Wentworth scale](#)



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and smectit

## 2. n. [Geology]

ID: 90

A group of rock-forming, hydrous aluminum [silicate](#) minerals that are platy in [structure](#) and can form by the alteration of [silicate](#) minerals like [feldspar](#) and [amphibole](#). Common examples include [chlorite](#), [illite](#), [kaolinite](#), [montmorillonite](#) and [smectite](#). Some clays, such as [montmorillonite](#), have the tendency to swell when exposed to water, creating a potential drilling hazard when clay-bearing [rock](#) formations are exposed to water-base fluids during drilling, possibly reducing the [permeability](#) of a good [reservoir rock](#). Some clays are used in drilling fluids to form an [impermeable mudcake](#) to isolate a [formation](#) from the [invasion](#) of drilling fluid.



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rock

The [structural](#) difference among clays ([smectite](#), [kaolinite](#), [chlorite](#), [illite](#)) determines the surface area exposed to [reservoir](#) fluids or stimulating fluids. Generally, higher surface area indicates higher reactivity. However, not all the clay present in a [rock](#) is reactive. Clays can be found in [pore](#) spaces, as part of the [matrix](#) or as grain-cementing material. [Authigenic](#) clays, which grow in the pores from minerals in the connate water, can be pore-filling or pore-lining. These clays have considerable surface area exposed in the [pore](#) and can be reactive, while [detrital](#) clays that are part of the [matrix](#) are usually less reactive. Additionally, clays as [cementing](#), or grain-binding, materials may react with water or [acid](#) to disaggregate the [formation](#) if they are not protected by [quartz](#) overgrowths.

The most common clays that create clay problems are [kaolinite](#), [smectite](#), [illite](#) and [chlorite](#). These minerals can be treated using hydrofluoric [acid](#) [HF].

See: [argillaceous](#), [bentonite](#), [chlorite](#), [detrital](#), [dirty](#), [effective porosity](#), [eolian](#), [glauconite](#), [kaolinite](#), [limestone](#), [matrix](#), [mica](#), [sedimentary](#), [stylolite](#)

## 3. n. [Drilling Fluids]

A large family of complex minerals containing the elements magnesium, aluminum, silicon a

EXHIBIT A

(magnesium, aluminum silicates) combined in a sheet-like structure. Clays are mined from relatively pure deposits and used for bricks, pottery, foundry molds and in drilling fluids and cements. Clays, as claystones, shales and intermixed with sands and sandstones make up the largest of minerals drilled while exploring for oil and gas. Sodium bentonite is a useful additive for increasing the density of drilling muds, but other clay types are considered contaminants to be avoided and individual clay platelets can be viewed only with an electron microscope. Crystal structures are determined by X-ray diffraction. The atomic structure of the clay group of layered silicate minerals range from two-layer to three-layer or four-layer (mixed-layer) structures. One of the structural layers of silicon dioxide tetrahedra (silicon at the center and oxygen at all four corners of the tetrahedron) and the other structural layer is a plane of aluminum hydroxide octahedra (aluminum at the center and oxygen at all six corners). The tetrahedral and octahedral layers fit one on top of the other, with oxygen being shared as oxide and hydroxide groups.

See: aggregation, anion, attapulgite, bentonite, cation-exchange capacity, clay-water interaction, colloidal solid, encapsulation, gel, hectorite, hygroscopic, inhibitive mud, ion exchange, kaolinite, montmorillonite, octahedral, organophilic clay, polar compound, potassium ion, quaternary amine, sepiolite, shale, silica layer, smectite clay, layer

## EXHIBIT A